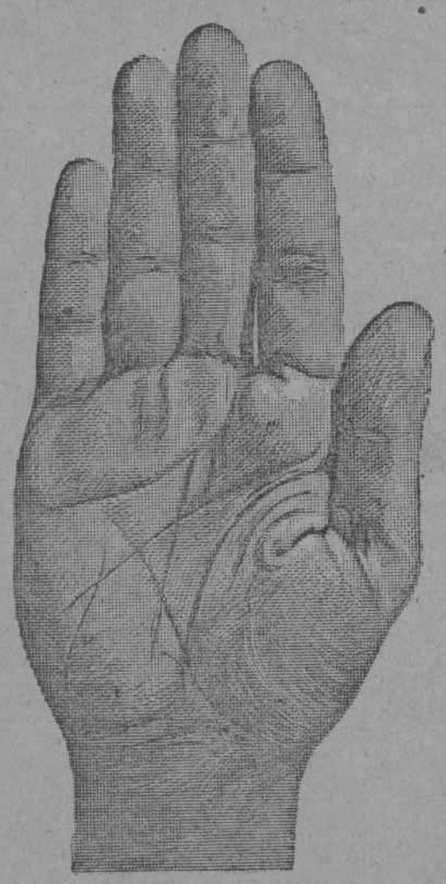
THE FOUR CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR AS READ BY A PALMIST.

JUDGE VAN WYCK, Tammany.

THIS palm indicates a person who has a remarkably strong will power, as is shown by the decided lines in the thumb, also by the cross at the thumb; the head line being very strong at the commencement would indicate more than extraordinary perseverance. The success line, or fate line, as it is sometimes called, denotes great ambition, and more than extraordinary success. There show two heavy losses in this palm. The palm indicates a person who would be greatly interested in the opposite sex, and might be led to the extremes. Fidelity is not very well developed in this palm, only to his own sex. Would be a true leader if the heart line was not so well developed. The line running from the mount of the moon to the life line would indicate great nervous debility, but it should be entirely under control by the strong headline. One heavy loss by fire is indicated by the cross on the life line; would indicate a person who would make great friends among the Bohemian class; would be a very hard man to keep down in the world because of great ambition is shown.



GEN. TRACY, Republican.

THIS palm would indicate a person who has a remarkably strong head line; indicate a person who is entirely led too much by his own feelings, but who would use great judgment in all affairs, although the success line is broken several times, indicating the person has great ability, but that fate is against him for a public life to a certain extent; indicating the person to be very true and loyal in all circumstances; will power is not extraordinarily well developed, but the head line being so strongly well developed would conquer this, and be a great deal better for the party than strong will power; the cross on the life line near the bracelet would indicate a heavy loss the latter part of life financially; the marriage line would indicate a very severe and heavy blow through domestic affairs, which should be brought about by the death of one nearest and dearest. The talent line above the mount of mercury shows great intellect; this palm would also indicate that they should have several great disappointments brought about through political influence, also several great financial losses; it shows he places confidence in others and is to well developed for the party's own good.

HENRY GEORGE, Silver Dem.

THIS palm indicates a person who will live to pass sixty-seven years of age; indicates a person who will have general health on an average; indicates a person who will suffer considerable with mental strain and paralysis; they should be very cautious of this, as the active mind is greatly to do with this; a great lover of justice and a great friend to the oppressed; this palm also indicates a person with a stronger heart line than is absolutely necessary to his advantage, as he would use a greater deal of exertion to bring about anything where his sympathy is once aroused; should be a person who is very fond of domestic life, indicates a person who is never going to enjoy any of the grand luxuries of the millionaire, but would be very well satisfied to live as his fellow man; you will see very rapidly the mount of Jupiter between the first and second finger would indicate that he would never have any great hoarding of money, as the feeling to grasp it very easily; you should have one very heavy financial loss by robbery, as indicated by the fate line, to be brought about by signing papers; one accident to the lower limbs, as indicated on the mount of Mercury; the success in business is tolerably well developed.

SETH LOW, Reform.

THIS palm indicates a person who has a remarkable head line; shows great intellectual powers; showing great love of notoriety; the life line would indicate that you would live to pass sixty-seven years of age; the heart line indicates great feeling and great benevolence; a little too much benevolence is shown for the party's own prosperity and his own good; his palm indicates a person who would be capable of receiving a very high and intellectual education; would indicate a person who would have a great deal of forethought, giving a great deal of it to study; this hand we find among the higher class and among the great and learned men. There are two faults we find in this palm; one of those is the branch of the head line running on the mount of the moon, and the other is the branch running to the mount of Mercury; indicating the person to be very liable to break down from nervous prostration; the fate line shows success clear through; this person should have taken up public life; he would make a grand success.

SIR HENRY ONEQUI, Palmist,
1244 Broadway.

And it shall be for a sign unto thee upon thine hand.—Exodus xiii., 9.

THE ablest exponent of chiromancy, or palmistry, the science beloved by the ancients, and in these progressive days becoming again more and better known, is Sir Henry Onequi, whose consultation chambers, at 1244 Broadway, are daily visited by persons in all ranks and conditions of life.

He can read your life backward, forward and at the present time, and to him a Sunday Journal representative took the photographs of the four hands presented above.

Now, mind you—you who know the men—Sir Henry did not have even a suggestion of the purpose of those pictures. He was asked what he would charge for reading the palms from the photos, and promptly named it. He did ask if he could not have a personal interview with those famous possessors of the hands, and when told that it would be well nigh impracticable, he sighed, and consented to judge, which he did, according to the opinions stated over his own signature. The words, as he spoke them in his private office, were taken down in the presence of two witnesses, by a stenographer, and afterward typewritten. Then he was asked to append his signature to them, which he did, and after that he was told for the first time who the owners were. He expressed no surprise.

"I read their fate as their lines indicate. It would have made no difference to me who the subjects were except that, personally, I prefer to read the lines from the living flesh and blood, instead of a photograph," he said.

"But now that you know who they are, would you not make a prediction as to which of them is most likely to be the winning hand in the forthcoming gamble for the Mayoralty?" he was asked.

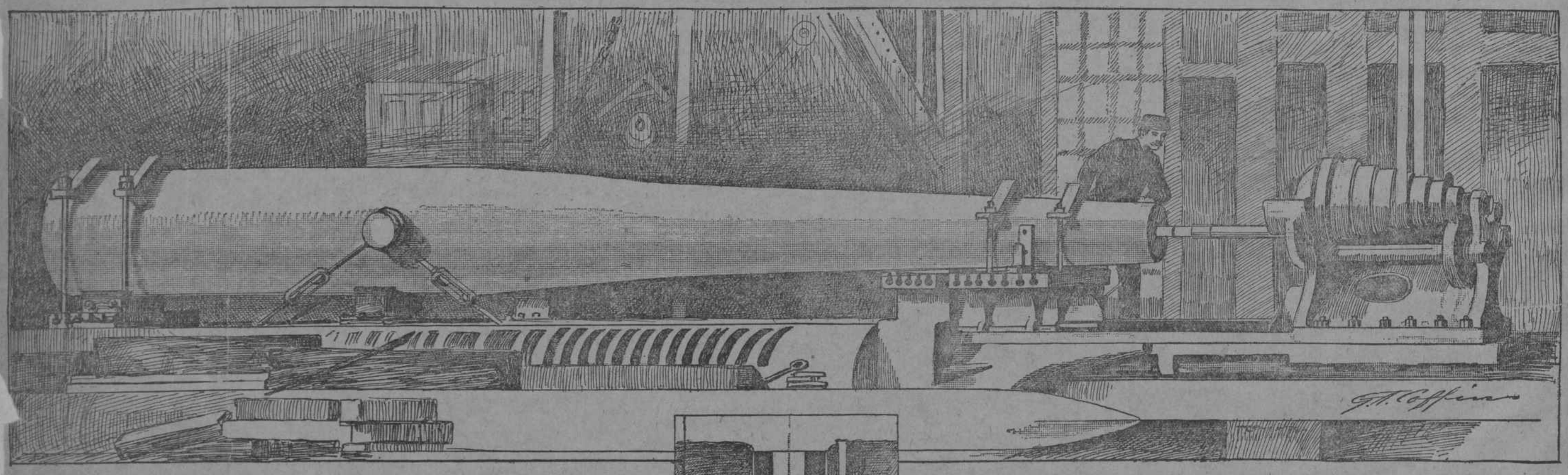
"You must remember that I don't know even yet which is which. You number them, then I will look them over again and tell you what I may divine," he said. The pictures were numbered, as in the cut, and the Low man came out high. Sir Henry scrutinized it long and thoughtfully, then laid it aside. Next he picked up the photo of Henry George's right hand. His eyes gleamed, he heaved a sigh, as if he read therein something that pleased him, and, hastily laying it aside, picked up the hand of Robert J. Van Wyck. Something seemed to puzzle him. He took up George's photo—remember, he had only the numbers on these pictures to go by—again, then savagely grasped Low, and finally looked at the Tracy palm.

To the latter he gave but the briefest notice, and, laying it down, paid no more attention to it. But the other three seemed to fascinate him. He took a microscope and went over again and again the lines upon each palm. Finally he discarded Low, and at last spoke. "This number, 1, Van Wyck's, indicates victory in several ways, but there are crosses, and a possible disappointment of his most cherished ambition. Now, I cannot say what that may be, but look out for squalls," he concluded.

The photographs of these hands were not obtained without difficulty. That of Henry George was taken by a snapshot in Cooper Union on Tuesday night, just at the moment when, after prolonged cheering, he raised his hand for silence, and a momentuous quiet ensued. That of Seth Low, and also of Benjamin F. Tracy, were taken on the "fly," in Brooklyn, and that of Robert Van Wyck was taken in his court room at a recess time last Tuesday when, during a moment of laughter over a joke perpetrated by some of his friends, he threw up both hands and laughed aloud.

BORING OUT THE BIGGEST CANNON EVER CAST.

From a Photograph Taken for the Sunday Journal.



How the Casting Was Made in a DeepPit.

BIGGEST GUN WE EVER CAST.

ONE of these days the people who come up from the sea in ships, and incidentally pass Sandy Hook, are likely to catch a glimpse of the enormous twenty-five foot defence gun now being bored at Cleveland, Ohio.

This is the longest gun ever cast in this country, and the good Herr Krupp himself never turned out its superior.

The Fortification act, approved June 6, 1896, contained a paragraph which authorized the Secretary of War to enter into a contract with Dr. Richard J. Gatling, the inventor of the famous Gatling gun, to cast one piece a gun of eight-inch calibre suitable for coast defence. An appropriation of $40,000 for the experiment was also allowed.

This act was the result of a conference between Dr. Gatling and the ordnance officials when he presented to them a plan for constructing a gun of large calibre in one piece. The problem of producing guns of large calibre has long vexed the War Department. The great guns now used for coast defence are immensely expensive. They may be constructed by either of two methods. One is known as the wire wound process and the other the built up process. This latter is the style usually employed in casting guns for the sea coast fortifications. The tube of the gun is covered with a steel jacket, and this jacket is, in turn, hooped with bands of steel, the whole by the application of heat being shrunk together into almost a homogeneous mass.

The cost of such a piece of ordnance is from $13,000 to $14,000, that of the wire wound process even greater.

The invention of Dr. Gatling is entirely different. His idea is that at the time of casting the gun the molten steel shall be given a swirling motion, and shall be kept in that motion until cool enough to set. The direction of this motion shall be around the tube of the gun. This will, as Dr. Gatling claims, give a fibrous texture to the steel. The fibres will extend around the gun, producing to all intents and purposes a wire-wound gun.

As has been said, the Secretary of War, in accordance with this act, entered into a contract with Dr. Gatling for such a gun, and he in turn made a contract with the Otis Steel Company to cast it.

The cast was made Wednesday, August 4. Dr. Gatling personally supervised the work. The gun was cast standing on end, muzzle downward. This was done in order that the immense weight of steel would give greater solidity to the mass as it cooled. In order to better this effect nine feet of "sink head," a column of a different kind of steel, was added to the upper, or butt, end. This "head" pressed with a great weight upon the steel of the gun itself.

In a thirty-foot pit a flask had been erected, consisting of a cylinder of iron about an inch in thickness. Within this the clay mould was placed.

The flask itself was made in sections to permit its removal about the trunnions, the projection on which the gun rests while in the mount, as soon as the metal is set. This was to prevent the trunnions from cracking from the weight of the mass of metal.

Two furnaces were used. One contained the special steel and the other the inferior metal. The first metal was used to compose the gun itself, and the latter the "sink head." An iron pipe led from the first furnace to the muzzle, or lower end of the flask. The end of the pipe entered the mould at such an angle that the liquid metal would strike against the side and thus the swirling motion was produced. This, besides making the steel tougher, forced the impurities to the butt end of the flask. When the fine steel had reached within nine feet of the top of the flask the flow was turned off and the pipe from the second furnace opened and the "sink" metal was poured in. Strange as it may seem, the two metals did not mix to any extent. With tremendous weight this nine feet of "sink" metal settled upon the finer steel, forcing it into greater solidity. As the cast stood in the pit it weighed 62,000 pounds.

It required nearly a week for the metal to cool sufficiently to allow the workmen to remove the flasks. When the first flask was removed the metal was still red hot. Because of this the other flasks were allowed to remain on much longer, for had they been removed the gun would probably have been ruined by the bending of the steel. The workmen could only remain in the pit for about ten minutes at a time for the first few days after the cast was made. They were subjected to a temperature of about 200 degrees. So they were forced to work by relays. A skilful workman had to remain by the cast constantly to see that all went right. Finally the mass of steel grew cold and the last of the flasks, the largest one of all, fourteen feet high, was removed. Then, with the utmost care, the great cast was lifted from the pit by means of a large crane that bent and groaned under its thirty-ton burden.

Next came the process of "chipping." This smoothed the sides of the gun. After this was completed, which, by the way, took several days, the "sink head" was sawed off. To accomplish this an immense saw of the finest and hardest steel was employed.

Next this huge piece of steel was loaded upon a flat car and hauled to the Cleveland City forge to be bored. As the gun then weighed about twenty tons and the great crane used at the forge to lift heavy pieces of metal was only supposed to carry fifteen tons, grave doubts were entertained as to whether the gun could be lifted from the car and placed upon the lathe. The crane was, however, equal to the strain, and without much difficulty the cannon was placed upon the lathe.

This is an immense piece of machinery and has been used before for boring difficult work. The making of the bore is a work of great nicety and requires much mechanical skill.

The gun was placed with great care upon the lathe and then properly centred. The first drill used is called a twist drill. This cuts a hole four inches in diameter. Only a few inches can be bored each day, and as yet but fifteen feet have been finished.

The drill has to be removed from the bore very often, in order to clean out the "chips" of steel. A twist drill is so made that the metal cut out cannot be forced back through the bore. Oil has constantly to be kept in the bore, and thus the drill is enabled to work more easily.

After the four-inch hole is put through a gun drill will be used that will cut the bore to seven and five-eighths inches. This will be accomplished more rapidly than the first bore.

When this is finished the gun will again be removed to the Otis works. Here a special furnace for its reception is being prepared. In this the cannon will be forced to a cherry red heat. While in this condition a mandel will be introduced and turned by a powerful machine. This will drive the mandel through the bore and complete the eight-inch orifice. The metal will thus be pressed to the sides of the bore, making it harder, firmer and stronger as a preparation for the rifling. It will be several weeks before this work is accomplished.

The gun will then be brought East and rifled at Sandy Hook. When mounted the cannon will measure about twenty-five feet. It is expected that a tensile strength of 100,000 pounds to the square inch will be obtained.

It will, of course, be impossible to determine the exact results of this experiment in ordnance casting until the final tests are made at Sandy Hook. Dr. Gatling, however, feels confident that it is a success. If it be successful it will be of the greatest importance to the development of the military power of this country. It is thought that the expense of making big guns can by this new process be reduced nearly one-half. It will also require a shorter time to produce heavy ordnance.

HERE'S A NEW KLONDYKE.

The Klondyke is responsible for the concoction of a chemical compound which promises to revolutionize mining methods in every section where Winter puts a stop to operations every year.

The nature of the chemical is a secret, which the inventor will divulge to no one. The chemical is simple and cheap, however, and can be manufactured upon the ground where the mine is located. The discoverer will locate several mines in the Spring, and develop them the following Summer and Winter. No matter how cold the atmosphere, it will not interfere with the thawing properties of the wonderful fluid.

The value of such a discovery is readily apparent. It practically conquers the inconvenience of cold and extreme temperatures, and does away with the necessity of thawing the ground by the slow and tedious method of building fires and allowing them to thaw out the frozen earth. The inventor estimates that the chemical will melt the earth to the depth of two feet. Continual application of the fluid will allow the miners to keep continuously at their labor.

Besides using the fluid for developing whatever mines he locates, the inventor will take up enough material to supply the other miners at reasonable prices.